

meeting was more optimistic. It pointed out that the subjects discussed were vast in scope than was dreamed of when the Genoa conference originated.

"This," says the statement "is an attempt to bring about the coexistence in the world of finance, economy and commerce of two opposite systems—capitalism and communism. This morning the experts were struggling in a kingdom of figures and in the afternoon the allied leaders took the discussion back into the kingdom of principles."

The Bolshevik delegates have been asked to expel the discussion as such as possible, and the conversations will be resumed as soon as possible.

The discussion today centered on three points: First, debts; second, war debts; and third, restitution of private property.

With regard to the first the Russians explained what they called the "confused condition" of their people, who believed they had made a new world out of chaos and after a terrible convulsion. If the Powers asked them to pay their debts the allied leaders took the discussion back into the kingdom of principles.

The allied leaders explained that the pre-war debts were not due primarily to governments but individuals, chiefly French. They said that the Government had the right to wipe out the claims of foreign individuals.

The opinion was expressed to-night that no difficult task would be encountered in settling the pre-war debts. Generally speaking, the French seemed less optimistic than the British in telling of the progress of the allied meetings with the Russians.

In discussing the second point, war debts, the Allies said this was something where the Governments were in a position to negotiate. They did not want to be unreasonable, because they realized the appalling state of Russia and did not desire to press Russia unduly. But the British and the French Government must be respected. The Russians rejoined by citing damages caused by foreign military expeditions into Russia.

On the third point, restitution of private property, the allied leaders admitted that this would be accompanied by great difficulties; however, the Russians insisted on the principle. The Russians emphasized the difficulties growing out of the fact that everything in Russia is nationalized. They asked how it was possible to restore a mine now under water.

## GENOA CALLS FOR GOLD STANDARD

### Unofficial Statement of Plan Includes Cooperation of Banks.

### STABILIZING CURRENCY

### International Agreement to Stop Competition in Amassing Gold Reserves.

### FIT EXPENSE TO REVENUE

### Fix Gold Value of Monetary Units, Effective in Free Market.

GENOA, April 15 (Associated Press).—Restoration of an effective gold monetary standard and the strict balancing of budgets without resort to the issuance of surplus paper currency or bank credits are understood to be among the important recommendations being examined by the financial sub-committee of the economic conference.

The plan under consideration, while not yet given out for publication officially, is understood to include the following recommendations:

The essential requisite for the economic reconstruction of Europe is the achievement by each country of stability in the value of its currency. The banks, especially those authorized to issue currency, should be free from political pressure. Countries lacking such a bank should establish one. A permanent association for cooperation among the central banks, even outside of Europe, should coordinate their policy without hampering their freedom.

An early meeting of representatives of central banks is suggested in order to carry out this recommendation. It is desirable the sub-committee is understood to recommend that all European currencies be based upon a common standard, agreeing at present to adopt gold as the only common standard. An international monetary convention aiming at the stabilization of currencies which might otherwise result from simultaneous competitive efforts of a number of countries to secure metallic reserves, also is suggested.

**Plans to Avoid Inflation.**

The following proposals are suggested for consideration by the conference: The proposed meeting of representatives of central banks.

The governments declare the restoration of an effective gold standard in order to bring effective control of its currency must meet its annual expenditure without resorting to the creation of paper money or bank credits. As soon as economic circumstances permit the governments must determine and fix the gold value of their respective monetary units, which must be made effective in the free market.

Governments must issue additional paper money only against equal additions to the reserves of gold and foreign exchange. The monetary convention would be based on a gold exchange standard. Each country would be responsible to the convention for maintaining the international value of its currency at par, but would be left entirely free to devise and apply means for doing this, whether through regulating the credit by the central banks or otherwise.

**Russians Have Concrete Plan.**

The Russians have presented concrete financial proposals in which they say they are in perfect accord with the Allies over the urgent necessity of establishing a monetary basis in all countries, putting an end to "fundamental" which they declare is reigning especially in the matter of exchanges.

The Russians also agree to the necessity for each country to balance its own budget, curtailing paper currency and reducing expenses, especially those for armaments which they declare in some countries are the chief cause of deficits.

The Soviet delegates, in their proposals, urge an Anglo-American accord in order to establish a permanent purchasing power parity for their currency, which they declare will become the basis for all other European currencies. They insist upon the necessity of granting credits or loans of gold to states whose financial conditions are bad. They give as an example the American Federal Reserve banks, which they say might put part of their gold reserve at the disposal of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, doing this by lending gold or by opening special credits.

The Russians also propose an international monetary convention whose object would be to fix a stable ratio between the currencies of the various states. They conclude their proposals by emphasizing Russia's urgent need of a loan in order to stabilize its currency.

### RED TAPE IN OBTAINING CITIZENSHIP ASSAILED

### Patriotic and Civil Societies Pass on Bills.

Bills pending in Congress designed to modify the registration of aliens, the naturalization laws and the citizenship status of women were considered by patriotic and civil organizations yesterday at the Bar Association.

The certificate of arrival required of applicants for citizenship was regarded as an extremely unnecessary piece of red tape. "What other proof need you have of the fact that the applicant has arrived in the country when he is present?" asked Merton A. Sturges. "Why is it necessary to prove that he came here if he is here?"

Among the societies at the conference, which adjourned with the appointment of committees, were:

National Society League, Sons of the American Revolution, National Civic Federation, National Catholic Welfare Council, United Neighborhood Houses, Clara Bay Neighborhood House, Mulberry House, National American Council on Immigrant Education, Council of Jewish Women, Merchants' Association, United States Public Health Hospital of Ellis Island, Foreign Language Information Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Clifton Neighborhood Conference, Hartley Settlement and Hannah Lavanburg Home for Girls.

### PUNJAB LEADER SENTENCED.

Lahore, India, April 14.—Khara Singh, president of the Punjab Congress Committee, who recently led the agitation over the guardianship of the Sikh shrines, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. He was convicted of sedition.

## Veterans Get \$1,750,000 in Insurance Dividends

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 15.

MORE than 600,000 former service men are insured by the Government for an aggregate of \$3,500,000,000. Director Forbes of the War Veterans Bureau announced today. Col. Forbes added that veterans who converted their war term insurance into one or more of the six different forms of Government life insurance will receive dividends this year amounting to \$1,750,000.

Col. Forbes said the Government is not only bearing the cost of administration, but also is meeting the excess losses due to extra hazards of the military and naval services. The Government's total liabilities on account of total permanent disability and death are approximately \$1,500,000,000. The total premiums received on this form of insurance are approximately \$400,000,000.

Hence She Can Fulfill Demands, He Argues, Confronting Mr. Keynes.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 15.

John Maynard Keynes, whose economic theories in respect to Germany have kept the European capitals more or less in an uproar for the last two years, finds a worthy antagonist in Raphael Georges Levy, a Senator of France. No sooner had Keynes published his first volume, "The Economic Consequences of Peace," than Senator Levy, who is recognized as one of the foremost bankers and students among the Parliamentarians of present day France, replied with statistics equally as incontestable as those of the British economist.

## DE VALERA URGES SEIZURE OF STATE

Continued from First Page.

revocation of the tariff on tea and sugar and considerable reductions on tobacco, of which add to British income. Tea pays 10d. a pound, sugar 3d. and tobacco 6d. an ounce. Labor leaders believe the advocacy of these measures would drive the people's minds from the lethal kind of politics now occupying it, and that such action can be used effectively if Ulster withdraws from the Free State.

### BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF DONEGAL COAST

### Free Staters Gather in Sligo; Occupy Dublin Buildings.

Two British warships have arrived in Lough Swilly, County Donegal, northwest of Londonderry. It was learned this afternoon.

LONDON, April 15 (Associated Press).—The movement of the British warships into the waters of County Donegal, Ireland, announced in Belfast yesterday, is interpreted here as a precautionary measure. In view of the tense situation in Ireland.

Developments are awaited with anxious expectation in view of the Republican seizure of the Four Courts in Dublin and Arthur Griffith's determination to hold his pro-treaty meeting in Sligo.

The situation is described as very serious by the morning newspapers. General disappointment is expressed that the peace conference between representatives of the Free Staters and Republicans adjourned without any sign of agreement, and this is commented upon as a bad omen.

It is reported that, since the occupation of a number of public buildings at Sligo by Republican forces yesterday, British troops have been authorized there in considerable numbers. Many alarming rumors are afloat, one being that the Republicans have laid plans to seize the heads of the Provisional Free State Government.

Disavowal by the De Valera party of any intention of starting another revolution by the seizure of the Four Courts in Dublin fails to allay the anxiety of the *Daily Chronicle*. The newspaper editorially asks, in effect, that if the seizing of courts and turning them into sandbagged fortresses so as to prevent the entry of judges from functioning is not revolution, what is?—or does O'Connor mean it is nothing to what he will do next?

The *Daily News* says "the outlook is one of almost unrelieved blackness" and the *Westminster Gazette* says it "can scarcely believe Michael Collins' tolerance will survive this outrage in the capital of the country for whose Government he is responsible."

If O'Connor's attitude is anywhere misunderstood it is not his fault, as he spoke in the plainest terms to interview the correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* quotes him as saying: "We have nothing whatever to do with politics. We are plain men who stand by the republic, all prepared to sacrifice our lives rather than allow the republic to be subverted. It possibly may come to fighting, but if it does the responsibility for civil war will rest upon the shoulders of those supporting the treaty."

### PORTO RICANS THREATEN REILY 'HUNGER STRIKE'

### Editor Cables Protest Against President's Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A cablegram of protest, resulting from yesterday's declaration at the White House that the difficulties of Gov. E. Mont Reily in Porto Rico have not undermined President Harding's confidence in him, was made public today by Felix Cordero Davila, Porto Rican Resident Commissioner. The message came from Antonio Coll Vidal, one of the editors of the *El Pueblo*, and was as follows:

"Associated Press dispatch says Harding emphatically reinforces Reily and proclaims his integrity. Please wire immediately to begin hunger strike against this tyranny. After enormous demonstrations, black flags throughout island."

Interpreting the references to a "hunger strike" and the "black flag" as reflecting a popular state of desperation, Mr. Davila replied:

"The President is giving full and careful consideration to the situation. Well, remember Porto Rico's record of four centuries for law and order."

### U. S. RECOGNIZES GUATEMALA REGIME

### Gen. Orellana Overthrown Herrera and Is President.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Recognition was accorded today by the Government of Guatemala to-day by the United States. Announcement of the action of the American Government was made in the following statement issued by the State Department:

"The Secretary of State announced today that the President had recognized the Government of Guatemala. In recent years there has never been any considerable period when Government in Guatemala was not recognized by the United States. The Herrera Administration was overthrown on the night of December 6 last and the National Assembly soon thereafter designated Gen. Orellana, President in interim. He was elected President in February and was inaugurated March 4.

## INSISTS GERMANY CAN MEET WARMS

### French Senator Says Reparations Little Exceed War Military Budget.

### THIS NOW DISAPPEARS

Decision by Mr. Daugherty on Woman's Accusation Is Expected Soon.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 15.

Officials at the Department of Justice refused today to comment on the charges brought against Senator Francis (Jed) by Miss Mary C. Kilbreth, vice-president of the Woman's Patriotic Publishing Company, for an alleged violation of the criminal conspiracy law.

The complaint is being considered by Attorney-General Daugherty and a decision will be given out soon.

Miss Kilbreth, in a formal complaint, filed with Mr. Daugherty, charged Senator Francis with correspondence with foreign delegates to the Genoa conference, saying the Maryland Senator "openly appealed to German socialists and Russian Bolsheviks to bring pressure on his own Government in order to further one of his pet measures."

As the United States had refused to participate in the Genoa conference, Miss Kilbreth contended, Senator Francis violated the penal code of the United States by communicating with the delegates at Genoa in an effort to have the United States position changed and American delegates sent there.

## LOYD GEORGE HEARS FROM SENATOR FRANCE

### Says U. S. Alone Can Decide on Participation in Parley.

GENOA, April 15 (Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George, head of the British delegation at the economic conference, today received a cable message from Senator Francis of Maryland, saying he was about to propose a resolution in the American Senate asking that America be represented at the conference.

The message was referred to the secretary-general of the conference. The British attitude was described as being that the British Government could not let the American Government decide on a result of military interventions which were either supported or led by the Allies. Ambassador Hayashi emphasized such persons as were sent to Paris or London from thirteen to fifteen days. Now it takes forty-five days by way of the Suez Canal.

"One of the things the Soviet Government should do, if necessary in collaboration with the Far Eastern Republic, is to restore trans-Siberian railway. Russia will require loans for this purpose and the work of restoration offers a fine opportunity for financial cooperation of Japan and the United States, with China morally backing our efforts."

## 'COOPERATIVE' STOCK DEFRAUDS FARMERS

### Jersey Producers Warned of 'Associations.'

TRENTON, April 15.—Agents of "cooperative purchasing associations" have been defrauding Jersey farmers by agreeing to purchase the output of their farms at figures above the market price and then selling to them shares of "stock" in the "associations." The fraud was disclosed by the State Department of Agriculture in a warning issued to farmers yesterday.

The agent, it was said, says the farmer must on condition that the farmer take a share of stock at \$10 at once. If the farmer is not disposed to pay that much he is persuaded to make an initial payment of \$2.50. The "associations" are represented as having headquarters in Atlantic City. The Chamber of Commerce of that city investigated, but could find no such organizations. The fraud has been referred to the State Police.

## ARMENIAN PATRIARCH THANKS U. S. FOR AID

### Sends Blessing to America for Relief Received.

YERUSHALAIN, Armenia, April 15 (Associated Press).—A patriarchal blessing on the American people for their help to Armenia is a unique and striking innovation of the Eastern church. The patriarch here of George V., head of the Armenian Church, the most ancient body of Christians in the Old World.

Unprecedented in the history of any great Eastern church, the act of George V., "Kevork" in Armenian—in requesting Dr. Ernest A. Tarrow of Birmingham, N. Y., head of the Near East Relief Committee, to send a message to the American people through the Associated Press.

"This blessing is the expression of the message," the whole Armenian people desire to send greetings to the great American nation, whose work of relief has been the most important factor in the survival of the Armenian people in their ancient faith. Your spirit of charity and sympathy has been an example and inspiration to the Christian world."

## TWO PLACES WANT SERVICE HOSPITAL

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"Let's boost for the Washington conference, the Cannes conference, the Genoa conference, any kind of a peace conference," Harry Lauder told the Rotary Club when he was the honor guest at a luncheon. "As long as we confer for peace there will be no war. He evoked great applause when he said: 'If I could get the peace of the world together the peace of the world would be secured.'"

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## Hogan's Vote for Bonus Resented in Brooklyn

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New York Herald Bureau, New York, April 15.

ICHAEI J. HOGAN, Republican Representative of the Seventh (Brooklyn) New York district, voted for the bonus bill. Fifty-one voters of his district, including twelve ex-service men, forwarded to Mr. Hogan by registered mail the following letter:

"The undersigned, enrolled Republican voters of the Seventh Congressional district, deeply regret your support of the bonus bill and on that account hereby give you notice that we will not support you again for public office, but will vote for your strongest opponent."

## CONSIDERS ACTION ON FRANCE CHARGES

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## JAPAN WOULD OPEN RUSSIAN TRADE

### Ambassador Hayashi Wants Traffic Resumed on Siberian Railroad.

### FAVORS CHINESE POLICE

### Work of Restoration Offers Opportunity for Cooperation With U. S.

GENOA, April 15 (Associated Press).—The United States and Japan know full well the necessity for reopening the Trans-Siberian Railroad to world traffic, declared Ambassador Hayashi, head of the Japanese delegation to the economic conference, today in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent.

"While we may not definitely settle this vital matter at the Genoa conference," he added, "it stands forth as one of the practical issues of special concern to the American Republic and the Japanese Empire."

Japan's primal interest in a vast Siberian section of Russia, part of which Japan now occupies with troops, the correspondent asked the Ambassador to Great Britain to explain Japan's standpoint as related to the present conference.

"We were present," he replied, "when the experts meeting in London drew up the new Russian railway report, and we have an economic interest in all of Russia, but we are especially concerned with the Far Eastern aspects of the situation. Japan's position is changed and Siberia opened to the trade of Japan and China and the whole world."

"In this connection I especially desire to emphasize the nature of interest of China in Siberia. At the Washington conference Japan joined heartily in the reconstruction work for China. We must not forget that the great Trans-Siberian Railroad traverses Manchuria, a province of China, and that China is certainly entitled to policing rights of that railroad, as indeed she possesses such rights. Japan's position is changed and Siberia opened to the trade of Japan and China and the whole world."

"The great artery of trans-Siberia, which has been closed for so long, is now open. This is a revolution, is a necessary link in communication between Japan, the Asiatic littoral and European Russia. Before the war we could travel from Tokyo to Paris or London in from thirteen to fifteen days. Now it takes forty-five days by way of the Suez Canal."

"One of the things the Soviet Government should do, if necessary in collaboration with the Far Eastern Republic, is to restore trans-Siberian railway. Russia will require loans for this purpose and the work of restoration offers a fine opportunity for financial cooperation of Japan and the United States, with China morally backing our efforts."

## Russian Claims Offset.

In referring to the report that the Soviet delegates would present counter monetary claims to the Allies, which would be a result of military interventions which were either supported or led by the Allies, Ambassador Hayashi emphasized such persons as were sent to Paris or London from thirteen to fifteen days. Now it takes forty-five days by way of the Suez Canal.

The Ambassador said he was hopeful that the China and Vladivostok governments would get together as soon as possible. "We must not forget that the Trans-Siberian Railroad traverses Manchuria, a province of China, and that China is certainly entitled to policing rights of that railroad, as indeed she possesses such rights. Japan's position is changed and Siberia opened to the trade of Japan and China and the whole world."

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## FLOODS MENACE LIVES; HUNDREDS HOMELESS

### Million Damage Already to Wheat in Southern Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flood waters, sending Southern Illinois streams higher than recorded for many years, today had made hundreds of families homeless, inundated thousands of acres of crops and threatened extensive property damage in half a dozen towns, principally along the Illinois River.

At Beardstown water has been higher than the dikes for several days. At Alton 200 feet of levee gave way, inundating 500 acres. At Napoleon families in the towns fled out to the ground where Gen. Grant camped the first night at the head of his regiment on the way to the Mississippi at the opening of the war. A levee near Cairo also gave way and flooded a wide district.

National Guard officers have prepared tent colonies at half a dozen towns and at Beardstown two flood babies arrived yesterday in the tent colony.

A million dollar crop damage is estimated by farmers in the Cairo district.

## BRITAIN PAYS \$19,672,500.

Second Installment on Silver Bought During War.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Payment of \$19,672,500 by Great Britain as the second installment on the debt of \$132,000,000 created by that Government's purchasing of silver during the war, was reported to the Treasury today by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The payment consisted of \$18,000,000 of principal and \$1,672,500 of interest. A further installment of \$12,000,000 of the debt is due May 15, which will cut this debt one-half.

Under the arrangement for payment by Great Britain the silver purchases the debt will be liquidated in May, 1924, these payments being entirely apart from the \$500,000,000 of war loans due the United States from Great Britain.

## FOUND ANYTHING?

If you, see it in advertisement the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

## STARS SAY HARDING IS GOING TO GENOA

### Italian Astrologer Predicts America Will Take Part.

GENOA, April 15 (Associated Press).—Even the stars are helping shape the destinies of the Genoa conference, if Signor Tomba, an Italian astrologer, is to be believed.

Tomba, now in Genoa, claims particular distinction because when Pope Benedict died he prophesied that Cardinal Latti would be the next Pope. Here are some of his conference prophecies:

One of the French delegates, he says, the stars tell him, will fall ill. America will participate in the conference before it is over. Indeed, it is probable that President Harding himself will come over, and for his arrival the conference may be prolonged sixty days.

## EXPECTS U. S. AT GENOA.

Sir Maurice Alexander Sees End of Aloofness.

The possibility that the United States may yet be represented at Genoa was intimated yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Sir Maurice Alexander, G. B. G., who sailed for England yesterday on the White Star liner *Homeric*.

Sir Maurice, who was formerly a Judge Advocate General in the British army, came here on the *Homeric's* first trip, some weeks ago on a mission which took him to Canada and to Washington. He would say nothing about the nature of this business beyond stating that it was eminently successful.

"My inquiries here," he said, "lead me to believe that there is a chance of participation by the United States in the big affairs in Europe, and I might go further and say there is a probability of the United States having direct representation in the momentous conference now going on."

## BRITAIN TO FINANCE SETTLERS IN COLONIES

### Proposes to Spend \$15,000,000 Aiding Emigration.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 15.

The Government proposes to spend \$15,000,000 in assisting emigration to the colonies and dominions, according to the "British settlement" bill. The measure provides for helping in land settlement schemes, facilitating migration, assisting in obtaining passages, in obtaining social training and for giving local education.

The dominions for many months have been urging the Imperial Government to help emigration, particularly the Australian Government. It is hoped by means to be taken to meet the unemployment crisis as well as to build up the colonies. Special inducements with an extensive